

## STU

- Anger would indite  
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juven.*  
To-morrow will be time enough  
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*  
The free things that among takes pass for wit and spirit,  
Must be hocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Cariff.*  
10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.  
To *STUFF*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fill very full with any thing.  
When we've *stuff'd*  
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*  
If I find him comforting the king,  
It will *stuff* his suspicion more fully. *Shakespeare.*  
Though plentiful, all too little seems  
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*  
What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these  
fies? *L'Estrange.*  
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,  
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*  
2. To fill to uncleaness.  
With some oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff* *Shakespeare.*  
But *stuff* 'er lei o'er the heap had slain. *Prior.*  
3. To thrust into any thing.  
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them  
close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and  
colour fresh a year. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
4. To fill by being put into any thing.  
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,  
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,  
*Stuff's* out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*  
With inward arms the dire machine they load,  
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A bed,  
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*  
5. To swell out by something thrust in.  
I will be the man that shall make you great.—I cannot  
perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me  
out with straw. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
The gods for sin  
Should with a swelling droply *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*  
Officious Baniis lays  
Two cushions *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*  
6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.  
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of  
particular lives with matter of public record. *Warton.*  
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the  
proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*  
For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head  
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*  
7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.  
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent per-  
fume.—I am *stuffed*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakespeare.*  
8. To fill meat with something of high relish.  
She went for partly to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*  
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel  
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*  
9. To form by stuffing.  
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sen-  
tence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and  
placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*  
To *STUFF*. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.  
Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,  
And on her plate a treble share,  
As if she ne'er could have enough,  
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*  
STUFFING. *n. f.* [from *stuff*.]  
1. That by which any thing is filled.  
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and  
Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the  
people that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed  
before. *Hale.*  
2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.  
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mort.*  
STUKE, or STUCK. *n. f.* [*stus*, French; *stucco*, Italian.] A com-  
position of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly  
called plaister of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments  
resembling sculpture are made. *Bailey.*  
STULM. *n. f.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*  
STULTILOQUENCE. *n. f.* [*stultus* and *loquens*, Lat.] Foolish  
talk. *Ditt.*  
STUM. *n. f.* [*stum*, Swedish, supposed to be contracted from  
*mustum*, Latin.]  
1. Wine yet unfermented; the crenor or froth on must.  
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of  
grapes, when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light,  
when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.  
Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,  
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle. *B. Johnson.*

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3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.  
Drink ev'ry letter out in *stum*,  
And make it brisk champagne become. *Hudibras.*  
To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing  
fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.  
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give  
them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floy.*  
To STUMBLE. *v. n.* [This word *stunus* derives from *stump*,  
and says the original meaning is to strike or trip against a  
*stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]  
1. To trip in walking.  
When she will take the rein, I let her run;  
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
A headfall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*,  
hath been often burst. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
As we pac'd along  
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,  
Methought that Gloucester *stumbled*; and, in falling,  
Struck me, that fought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*  
The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at  
what they *stumble*. *Psalms. lxxv.*  
Cover'd o'er with blood,  
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,  
He faints: his steed no longer hears the rein;  
But *stum* 'er lei o'er the heap had slain. *Prior.*  
2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.  
He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is  
none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 John. ii. 10.*  
This my day of grace  
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;  
But hard be harden'd, blind he blinded more,  
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*  
3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.  
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a  
great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled*  
upon such mischances as were little for the honour of her or  
her family. *Shakespeare.*  
What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in night,  
So *stumblest* on my counsel. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the side, and  
*stumbled* upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*  
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Livia in a  
bath. *Dryden.*  
Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally  
*stumbled* upon by men busy and inquisitive. *Rea.*  
Write down *p* and *q*, and make signs to him to endeavour  
to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion  
of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour,  
*stumble* upon one of them. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
To STUMBLE. *v. a.*  
1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.  
2. To make to boggle; to offend.  
Such terms amus'd them all, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
And *stumbled* many. *Lack.*  
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this  
hypothesis. *Lack.*  
STUMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A trip in walking.  
2. A blunder; a failure.  
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an hon-  
ourable life. *L'Estrange.*  
STUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.  
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion four?  
Then keep such company; make them thy ally:  
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;  
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*  
STUMBLINGBLOCK. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling;  
cause of error; cause of offence.  
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*,  
and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Cor. i. 23.*  
This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*  
Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid critics. *Speiser.*  
STUMP. *n. f.* [*stump*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan.  
to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest  
is taken away.  
He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting  
Of his huge tail he quite in funder cleft;  
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*  
Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a  
*stump*. *Shakespeare.*  
He through the bushes scrambles;  
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace;  
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,  
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Dryden's Nymphid.*  
Who, 'cause they're waded to the *stumps*,  
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*  
A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I drest  
the *stump* with common digitive. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his  
load. *L'Estrange.*  
Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,  
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*  
A tongue

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- A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a  
feather. *Grev's Museum.*  
Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown  
out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*  
STUMPY. *adj.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff;  
strong. A bad word.  
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom  
plow in. *Mortimer.*  
To STUN. *v. a.* [Teunon, Saxon, *ge-stun*, noise.]  
1. To confound or dizzy with noise.  
An universal hubbub wild  
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*  
Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,  
*Stun'd* with hoarse Codrus' Thecid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*  
Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does  
not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*  
So Alma, weary'd of being great,  
And nodding in her chair of state,  
*Stunn'd* and worn out with endless chat,  
Of Will did this, and Nan said that.  
Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,  
And *stun* the birds release'd.  
The Britons, once a savage kind,  
Defendants of the barbarous Huns,  
With limbs robust, and voice that *stun*,  
You taught to modulate their tongues,  
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*  
2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.  
One hung a pole-axe at his fiddle-bow,  
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*  
STUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sting*.  
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:  
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*  
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds,  
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*  
STUNK. The preterite of *stink*.  
To STUNT. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Mandick.] To hinder from growth.  
Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave  
her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbutnot.*  
There he stop'd short, nor since has writ a tittle,  
But has the wit to make the most of little;  
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got  
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*  
The tree grew scrubby, dry'd a-top and *stunted*,  
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*  
STUPE. *n. f.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax dipped in warm  
medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.  
A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied  
with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his  
leg. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with *stupes*.  
The clear divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wijeman.*  
STUPIFICATION. *n. f.* [*stupification*, Fr. *stupéfais*, Lat.] Insen-  
sibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.  
All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hard-  
ness and *stupification* upon it. *South.*  
She sent to ev'ry child  
Firm impudence, or *stupification* mild;  
And strat succeded, leaving shame no room,  
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Dunciad.*  
STUPIFICATION. *adj.* [from *stupéfais*, Latin; *stupéfais*, Fr.]  
Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narco-  
tick; opiate.  
It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture  
of some *stupéfais*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Opium hath a *stupéfais* part, and a heating part; the one  
moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*  
STUPENDOUS. *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing;  
astonishing.  
All those *stupendus* acts deservedly are the subject of a his-  
tory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*  
Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight  
Of that *stupendus* bridge his joy increas'd.  
Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;  
But most, when this *stupendus* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*  
Mortals, fly this curst detested race:  
A hundred of the same *stupendus* size,  
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addison.*  
Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity  
of systems in this *stupendus* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*  
STUPID. *adj.* [*stupidus*, French; *stupidus*, Latin.]  
1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy;  
sluggish of understanding.  
O that men should be so *stupid* grown  
As to forsake the living God.  
Men, boys and women, *stupid* with surprise,  
Where e'er the paffes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*  
If I by chance succeed,  
Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,  
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden.*

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- With wild surprise  
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*  
2. Performed without skill or genius.  
Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,  
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:  
Observe what loads of *stupid* thimes  
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*  
STUPIDITY. *n. f.* [*stupiditas*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Latin.] Dulness;  
heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.  
Shadwel alone, of all my sons, is he  
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*  
STUPIDLY. *adv.* [from *stupid*.]  
1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.  
That space the evil one abstracted stood  
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd  
*Stupidly* good. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. Dully; without apprehension.  
On the shield there was engraven maps of countries, which  
Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his  
fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden's Fables, Dedicate.*  
STUPIDIFIER. *n. f.* [from *stupidify*.] That which causes stu-  
pidity.  
To STUPIDIFY. *v. a.* [*stupescio*, Latin.] This word should  
therefore be spelled *stufesy*; but the authorities are against it.]  
To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.  
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupidifid*. *Bac.*  
Those  
Will *stufesy* and dull the sense a while. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupi-*  
*fying*. *Bacon.*  
Consider whether that method, used to quiet some con-  
sciences, does not *stufesy* more. *Decay of Piety.*  
The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discern-  
ing faculty, as the fumes of drunk discompose and *stufesy* the  
brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*  
Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stufesies*; and con-  
scious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. *Catler.*  
STUPOR. *n. f.* [Latin; *stupor*, French.] Suspension or dimi-  
nution of sensibility.  
A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or  
dull pain in the thigh and colic, are symptoms of an inflam-  
mation of the kidneys. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
To STUPRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.  
STUPRATION. *n. f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; vio-  
lation.  
*Stupration* must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*  
STURDILY. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.]  
1. Stoutly; hardily.  
2. Obstinately; resolutely.  
Then withdraw  
From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,  
Here toughly chew and *sturdily* digest  
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne.*  
STURDINESS. *n. f.* [from *sturdy*.]  
1. Stoutness; hardiness.  
Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill  
of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vicious boys,  
when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his  
own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*  
2. Brutal strength  
STURDY. *adv.* [*sturdy*, French.]  
1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men  
with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.  
This must be done, and I would fain see  
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gain say.  
A *sturdy* hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch  
of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps,  
whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*  
Aw'd by that house, accustom'd to command,  
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,  
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*  
2. Strong; forcible.  
The ill-appareled knight now had gotten the reputation of  
some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. *Sidney.*  
Ne ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,  
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *F. 2.*  
3. Stiff; stout.  
He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather  
*sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*  
*Sturdy* oaks  
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,  
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
STURGEON. *n. f.* [*sturio*, *tursio*, Latin.] A sea-fish.  
It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of  
a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being  
worn down, and smooth on the other. *Woodward.*  
STURK. *n. f.* [reyn, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*  
Thus they are still called in Scotland.  
To STUT. *v. n.* [*stuten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To speak  
To STUTTER. *v. n.* with hesitation; to stammer.  
Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, where-  
by it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*  
STUTTER.